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Europeanized Egyptians, de-Moslemized and usually non-Christian, Lord Cromer has little praise. The Anglophobia of the group calling itself "Young Egypt" he admits has not diminished during recent years, and he refuses to concede that this section of the people is in any sense possessed of a national spirit. Internationalism, even of the courts, he regards, perhaps naturally, merely as an obstacle to efficient administration. Part five, upon British policy in Egypt, is a rapid statement of what is correctly called a struggle for a policy. In 1883 Baring proposed the temporary assumption by England of the task of governing Egypt. When the Gladstone government declined definitely to commit itself upon the proposal, Baring then set about evolving order out of chaos. How well he succeeded, part six, describing the reforms (the abolition of the *corvée*, *courbash*, and corruption, and the financial and material regeneration of the country, bears witness. The present stage of the Egyptian question Lord Cromer admits is to prevent a relapse into the confusion which existed in the pre-reforming days. For this purpose a British garrison is necessary. Even with the free hand which the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 provides, the ultimate solution of the Egyptian problem is by no means near. "A further Egyptian problem remains behind. It consists in gradually adapting the institutions of the country to the growing needs of the population. Possibly time will also solve that problem, but unless disaster is to come, it must be a long time." Such a question is ever present in an imperialistic régime. From the standpoint of the governors the institutions of the governed are never quite adapted to the growing needs of the population. Upon reading the brilliant record of Lord Cromer in Egypt one cannot resist the feeling that there as elsewhere, despite appearances, the East is far from the West; that occidental institutions, forms of government, and administration are alien to the oriental minds and that Egypt is still the land of paradox.

JESSE S. REEVES.

The Admiralty of the Atlantic. An Enquiry into the Development of German Sea-power, Past, Present and Prospective. By PERCIVAL A. HISLAM. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1908. Pp. xvi + 214.)

The title of this book is adapted from the signal sent by the kaiser to the czar in the harbor of Revel, August, 1902, "The admiral of the Atlantic greets the admiral of the Pacific." Since that time the emperor

of Russia has lost all claim to the admiralty of the Pacific; but according to Mr. Hislam, the ambitions of the kaiser in the Atlantic can not be ignored.

The two chapters, *The North Sea Amphitheatre*, and *The Invasion of England*, disclose the supposed objective of German naval development. The book itself is an expansion of an article by Mr. Hislam, entitled *The Strategical Features of the North Sea*, published in *Brassey's Naval Annual*, 1907. A struggle between England and Germany would take place in the North Sea. Therefore the distribution of the fleet in peace must be such that it would be immediately effective at the outbreak of war. Mr. Hislam does not consider the danger at all remote, and is "actuated throughout by the conviction that the rise of German sea-power is a factor in international politics which England can neither with safety ignore nor with dignity overrate, and firm in the belief that it would be better to sacrifice our dignity than our safety."

In outlining the situation, he treats of such subjects as the inception and development of the German navy, German and British shipbuilding resources, naval bases, and floating docks. In his preface, he suggests but does not expand the idea that Great Britain's most obvious means of crippling Germany would be to impose a tariff on manufactured imports. Thus he would put a check on the commercial development "which alone renders Germany capable of improving, or even of maintaining, her present status amongst the naval powers."

The book is readable, has a special interest for naval officers, and is suggestive to the student of international politics.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

Turkey in Europe. By SIR CHARLES ELIOT. New edition. (London: Edward Arnold. 1908. Pp. 459.)

This is the second edition of a work published in 1900 under the pseudonym "Odysseus." The diplomatic reasons for concealing the identity of the author have now ceased to exist. Of the qualifications of Sir Charles Eliot for writing a book on Turkey in Europe, no other evidence is needed than a reference to his biography in *Who's Who*. He was engaged in the diplomatic service in the Near East from 1888 to 1898, and in other diplomatic work until 1904. He is an accomplished linguist, and is now vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield.

The material contained in the first edition has already been adequately reviewed, and does not require further notice here. It deals with the